

COLLEZIONI ZOOLOGICHE FATTE NELL'UGANDA
DAL DOTT. E. BAYON.

III.

ON A SECOND COLLECTION
OF REPTILES, BATRACHIANS, AND FISHES
MADE BY DR. E. BAYON IN UGANDA.
BY G. A. BOULENGER, F. R. S.

Since I reported a few months ago, in these Annals, on a small series of lower Vertebrates brought together by Dr. Bayon for the Genoa Civic Museum ⁽¹⁾ a second, much larger collection has been received by that institution and has again been entrusted to me for study. Two new species of Cichlid Fishes are here described.

Unless otherwise stated, all the specimens were obtained on the Sesse Islands.

REPTILES.

1. *Sternothaerus sinuatus*, A. Smith.
2. *Varanus niloticus*, L.
3. *Mabuia maculilabris*, Gray.
4. *Mabuia striata*, Peters.
5. *Feylinia currori*, Gray.
6. *Chamaeleon senegalensis*, Daud.

⁽¹⁾ Collezioni zoologiche fatte nell'Uganda dal Dott. E. Bayon. I. On a small collection of Reptiles, Batrachians and Fishes made by Dr. Bayon in Uganda. By G. A. Boulenger, F. R. S. (Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 3.^a Ser. IV (XLIV) 1908, p. 5).

Collezioni zoologiche ecc. c. s. II. Contribuzione allo studio degli *Ichthyurus* africani di R. Gestro (loc. cit. 1909, p. 188).

The large series of specimens from British East Africa and the Congo which has lately passed through my hands compels me to adhere to my former view that Gray's *Ch. laevigatus* should not be regarded as representing more than a race of *Ch. senegalensis*, notwithstanding Prof. Tornier's emphatic assertion that it has « mit *Ch. senegalensis* gar nichts zu thun ». The supposed principal distinctive points, viz. the absence of conical vertebral tubercles forming a feeble serration on the anterior part of the back, the finer granules of the body, the posteriorly less defined casque, and the extent of the white ventral streak on three series of granules, are all inconstant. I may mention that the actual types of Gray's species as well as a female from Uganda (Coll. Ansorge) have the vertebral serration as well marked as in some West african specimens, representing the true *Ch. senegalensis*; that the above mentioned female from Uganda has the granules on the body coarser if anything than in a male of the same size from Nigeria (Coll. Dalton); that the casque is often as distinctly separated from the dorsal keel in East as in West African specimens; that East African specimens with only the single middle ventral series of granules white are not unfrequent, this being the case in the types of *Ch. laevigatus* as well as in the Sesse specimens. Prof. Tornier adds that *Ch. laevigatus* is one of the smaller species of the genus giving 178 millim. as the maximum total length; but a female in the present collection measures 210.

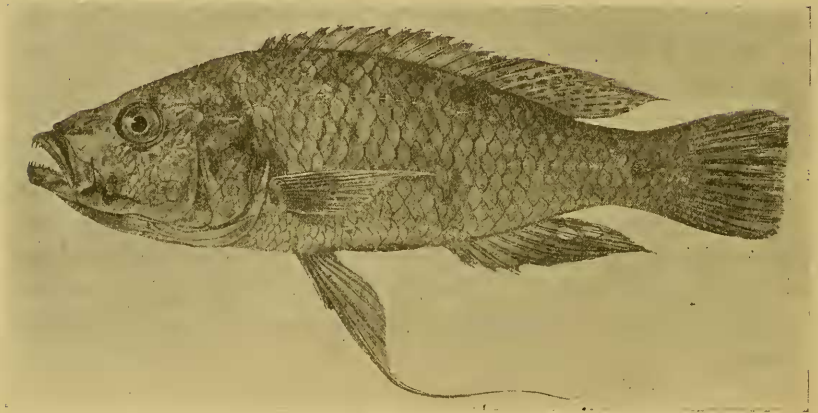
7. *Typhlops punctatus*, Leach.
8. *Tropidonotus olivaceus*, Peters. Sesse I.^{ds} and Kyetuma.
9. *Boodon lineatus*, D. & B.
10. *Lycophidium capense*, A. Smith.
11. *Hormonotus modestus*, D. & B.
12. *Chlorophis emini*, Gthr.
13. *Hapsidophrys lineata*, Fisch. Kyetuma.
14. *Dasypeltis scabra*, L.
15. *Psammophis sibilans*, L. Entebbe.
16. *Naia melanoleuca*, Hallow.
17. *Dendraspis jamesonii*, Traill.
18. *Causus rhombeatus*, Licht.
19. *Bitis arietans*, Merr.

BATRACHIANS.

1. *Rana mascareniensis*, D. & B.
2. *Rana galamensis*, D. & B.
3. *Arthroleptis minutus*, Blgr.
4. *Rappia concolor*, Hallow.
5. *Bufo regularis*, Reuss.

FISHES.

1. *Paratilapia longirostris*, Hilg.
2. *Paratilapia bayoni*, sp. n.



Paratilapia Bayoni (male, $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size).

Depth of body a little less than length of head, 3 to $3\frac{1}{3}$ times in total length. Snout with straight upper profile, twice as long as eye, which is 5 times in length of head, a little less than interorbital width, and less than depth of scaly part of cheek; lower jaw slightly projecting; maxillary not extending to below anterior border of eye; teeth in 3 or 4 series, inner very small, outer large and few, almost canine-like in the middle part of the jaws; 4 series of scales on the cheek; large scales on the opercle. 9 or 10 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch, some T-shaped. Dorsal XV-XVI 9-10; spines rather feeble, increasing in

length to the last, which measures $\frac{2}{7}$ or a little less than $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head; longest soft ray $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Anal III 9; third spine $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{7}$ length of head. Pectoral acutely pointed, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, not reaching vertical of origin of anal. Ventral reaching origin of anal in the female, produced into a long filament reaching beyond base of anal in the male. Caudal rounded sub-truncate. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as deep. Scales feebly denticulate, $31-34\frac{4-5}{10-12}$; lateral lines $\frac{17-21}{10-13}$.

Brownish above, whitish beneath; a blackish opercular spot; soft dorsal and caudal with series of round dark spots between the rays; two bright ocellar spots on the anal in the male.

Total length 180 millim.

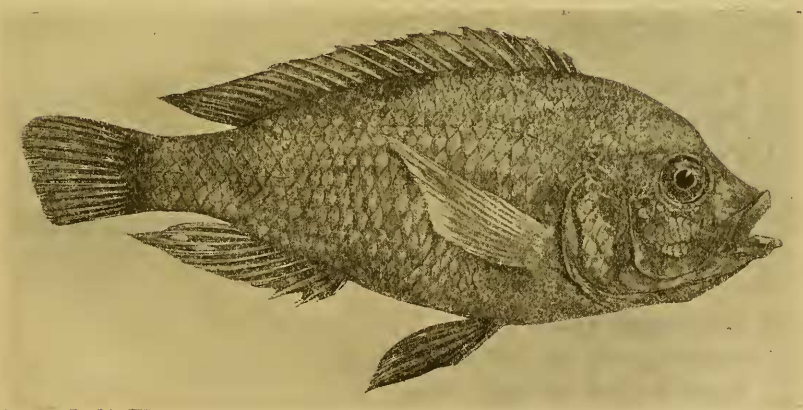
Allied to *P. longirostris*, Hilg.

A single male specimen and two females.

3. *Paratilapia serranus*, Pfeff.
4. *Paratilapia guiarti*, Pellegr.
5. *Paratilapia victoriana*, Pellegr.

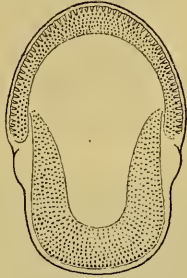
The mouth and pharynx of a female contain young in an advanced state of development.

6. *Paratilapia bicolor*, Blgr.
7. *Paratilapia retrodens*, Hilg.
8. *Paratilapia polyodon*, sp. n.



Paratilapia polyodon ($\frac{3}{5}$ nat. size).

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head 3 times. Snout with concave upper profile, slightly longer than eye, which is 4 times in length of head, $1\frac{1}{4}$ times in interorbital width, and equals depth of scaly part of cheek; lower jaw not projecting; mouth oblique, with thick lips; maxillary extending to below anterior border of eye; teeth forming broad villiform bands, in about 7 series in upper jaw, 10 in lower; outer teeth larger but very small, 56 to 60 in upper jaw; 3 or 4 series of scales on the cheek; large scales on the opercle.



Dentition.

Gill-rakers short and stout, 8 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XVI 9; spines increasing in length to the last, which measures $\frac{2}{5}$ length of head, longest soft ray $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Anal III 9; third spine longest, $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head. Pectoral pointed, as long as, or slightly shorter than head, extending as far as origin of anal. Ventral reaching vent. Caudal truncate or rounded, upper rays longer than lower.

Caudal peduncle slightly longer than deep.

Scales feebly denticulate, $33 - 35 \frac{5-6}{15-16}$; lateral lines $\frac{20-22}{8-13}$.

Olive brown, darker above; pectorals and anal yellowish, ventrals black; two bright ocellar spots on the anal.

Total length 170 millim.

Two specimens.

Distinguished from *P. retrodens* by the concave snout and smaller teeth.

9. **Paratilapia crassilabris**, Blgr.
10. **Pelmatochromis spekii**, Blgr.
11. **Platytaeniodus degeni**, Blgr.

The bands of teeth are not quite so broad in young specimens as in the adult on which the genus and species were founded.

12. **Hemitilapia bayoni**, Blgr.
13. **Haplochromis desfontainesi**, Lacep.
14. **Haplochromis stanleyi**, Blgr.
15. **Haplochromis ishmaeli**, Blgr.
16. **Tilapia martini**, Blgr.

17. **Tilapia lacrimans**, Blgr
18. **Tilapia variabilis**, Blgr.
19. **Mastacembelus victoriae**, Blgr.
20. **Haplochilus pumilus**, Blgr.

Grows to a length of 55 millimeters.

21. **Clarias alluaudi**, Blgr.
22. **Bagrus degeni**, Blgr.

Although of large size (550 millim.), the unique specimen in the collection has the maxillary barbel more elongate than is stated in the original description of this very near ally of the Nilotic *B. docmac*. It extends a little beyond the extremity of the pectoral fin.

23. **Synodontis afro-fischeri**, Hilg.
 24. **Alestes nurse**, Rüpp.
 25. **Mormyrus kannume**, Forsk.
 26. **Protopterus aethiopicus**, Heck.
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